## SMALLPOX.

Terrible Increase of the Disease in the City.

THE VIRUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

HINTS TO THE UNHAPPY.

How to Treat, Prevent and Kill the Loathsome Pestilence.

Official Statements of Health Officers.

Dreadful Condition of the Smallpox Hospital.

Opposition of the German Population to Vaccination.

WHERE THE EPIDEMIC IS.

How the Street Cars Generate Infection.

That the loathsome and much dreaded disease, is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation. and the health authorities fully recognize the fact by THE BOLD AND ACTIVE MEASURES

ed to suppress the further growth of the pestilence, if possible. From week to week for come months past, the virus has gone on increasing, until it has reached to alarming figures, as shown in the report issued yesterday by the Board of Health, When first the smallits appearance this winter the city was in a most unfortunate condition to meet an epidemic of that terrible nature. Then the destroyer do its deadly work without being able, to any great extent, to check its progress. In conseence of this inability of the Board of Health to et a flood of pestilence like that which broke mpon New York, the disease secured a firm hold in the thickly populated districts before the authorities were put into a proper position to battle with it for the lives and safety of the people. The principal difficulty in the way of preserving the population THE WANT OF MONEY.

The Board of Health had none, and the city cofrs, to which they were compelled to turn for asistance, were in a similar condition. The Compsympathized deeply with the embarrassed Board, but jurther assistance he was unable to give them. After some time, however, sufficient means were obtained to enable the Board to do something sowards the preservation of the public health, and night with the pestilence began. A number of medical men were engaged to go about the city and visit every house for the purpose of vaccinating the inmates free of charge, and by this means make them impregnable smallpox. This, after long experience, the ard of Health have found to be the most effi-cious means of securing the people against the stacks of the pestilence. In some districts this plan worked well, but in others, either through the obornness of the people or their aversion to medical treatment, the disease went on increasing.
According to the official records in the Bureau of the City Sanitary Inspector the German population are the most difficult to deal with. They persistently refuse to be vaccinated, and resist every effort of the sanitary corps to put them in a state to meet the pestilence that is now

DEVOURING THE CITY. Although the disease has extended over the enthre surface of New York, and is not specially lo-cated to any extent or in any district, yet the returns of smallpox cases on the books of the Health Demicted are Germans.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the City Sanitary Inspector presented a engthy and comprehensive report on the subject, in which is shown the state of smallpox in all the principal cities of the world, and the results arrived at in New York by the work of the Health Department. The treatment of the disease is also discussed, as well as the manner of preventing and poisoning the virus. These are subjects exceedingly useful to the public at large and to a great portion of the medical faculty, among whom a very wine difference of opinion exists as to the various methods of treatment, prevention and cure in use. In fact, it has been scertained without a doubt that methods of vaccination differ as much almost as the characters of the men who hold diplomas. Under such a state of things it is of the first importance that the people should be thoroughly instructed on the subject at moments like the present, when THE AIR IS TERMING WITH DEATH.

The Smallpox Hospital is an institution that year after year makes us appearance before the public in an unenviable light. It is now ascertained from the report of the City Sanitary Inspecior that a large number of patients was sent there last year who did not belong to the city or county of New York or who had not been transmitted from Quarantine. To find out whether these patients have been paupers who were admitted to the hospital and cared for by the city, or paid for mmodation extended to them, the Board of Health is about to institute an inquiry. This hospital is under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who are never responsible for anything, when it should really be under the direction of the Board of Health. The whole subject of the Smallpox Hospital is now under consideration, and a report upon the vexed question will soon be laid before the public, from which they will be able to judge of the style in which

THE ABOMINABLE DEN is managed. On the suggestion of Commissioner Mannierre in the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the advisibility of stationing a number of inspectors at the principal ferries and railroad de-pots leading from New York to Jersey is to be taken into consideration. This, the Commissioner pointed out, was absolutely necessary, as Jersey is teeming with smallpox, and there can be no doubt it is brought to this city every day by the railroads and ferryboats. This has been shown conclusively by the report of the City Sanitary Inspector, and the Board intends to adopt some decisive steps to put a stop to it. In the present state of

DISEASE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY,

and more especially in the cities immediately surrounding New York, it is absolutely necessary to take measures that will in some degree mitigate the threatened evil. Brooklyn is in an alarming condition; Jersey is even worse, and Philadelphia has been known to be in a most deplorable condition. The means by which the disease is transmitted are so varied that no positive rules can be laid down for the direction of the public. But one fruitful source of this and other diseases is the istreet cars. Dr. Stephen Smith said yesterday they are full of vermin of the most loathesome and disgusting kinds, and a general channel of pestilence in the city. The Third Avenue and the "Cross-town" or Thirty-fourth Street lines he mentioned as being particularly fifthy and dangerous to health.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

The following is the report submitted by the City Sattlary inspector for the latormation of the Board:—

During the past three years the smallpox has shown DISEASE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY,

an epidemic form in various parts of the civilized world. Notwithstanding the efforts of health authorities in the various logalities where it has prevalled to arrest its progress, it still continues to find large numbers of unprotected victims. The general apactry prevalent among people of different nationalities, induced by long exemption from any great epidemic of this disease, has produced an indifference to ITS KAVAUES AND DANGERS, and an alimost criminal neglect in the use of the only sure preventive which has proved worthy of the name.

and an amost crimmal neglect in the use of the only sure preventive which has proved worthy of the name.

The gradual scepticism which, from various causes, has been growing in the public mind with reference to the absolute protective value of vaccination has contributed largely to its newlect, and in many places to its almost total abandonment, and, consequently, we are now becoming aware of an exception of the large cities of the Eastern Continent, in South America, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and North American cities, it has shown a constantly increasing tendency to assume large proportions during the last three years.

The following statistics already received from various cities will show, by the death records of the year 1871, some of these facts. The following is a statement of the

DEATER BY SMALLPOX during the first nine mouths of the year 1871 in round numbers and the percentage for 1,000 of deaths to the population. (It may safely be estimated that the deaths indicate about one-lourth of the total number of cases occurring):—

For Cent.

number of cases occurring):		Fer Cent
Population.	No. Deaths.	Per 1,000.
Berlin 900,000	3,171	3.62
London 3,250,000	6,9.6	2.12
Liverpool 525,000	1,891	3.52
Manchester 380,000	210	.55
Sunderland 100,000	662	6.62
Newcastle 130,000	524	4.03
South Holland*. 100,000	5,101	51.01
Philadelphiat 674,000	1,858	2.76
New York 942,000	805	.85

These figures show that while this disease has, during the past year, swept away its thousan is in other cuties New York has a death record of only 885 out of a population of 942,252—a percentage of .85 per

methe past year, swept away its thousan is in other cities New York has a death record of only 895 out of a population of 42,252—a percentage of .85 per 1,000 of its population.

In the exhibition of this favorable work New York may claim, through its health organization, to have accomplished what no other city or country has ever done. Notwinistanding the well known fact that it is more directly exposed to the inroads of this and other

EPIDEMIC PESTILENCES,

being the great sutrepot of emigration, the grand galeway of the high roads of commerce, and so near, by the aid of steam, to all other parts of the world, from which the disease may be transported during its periods of incubation and distributed and resetting its spread, has New York thus far escaped from

TRIS WIDELY DEVASTATING PESTILENCE.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that, never in the history of epidemics in any country, has there been such thorough and systematic as those adopted and applied by the Health Department of this city.

Under the wise provisions of the laws of this State this department has been enabled to apply such measures as sanitary scence demands, by its methods early information is obtained of cases of contagious disease occurring within its jurisdiction, and by the prompt, judicious and liberal application of protective means, combined with sanitary cure of cases and sources of infection, it has been unable to accomplish such results as prove to the world that science does not stullify herself when she declares that pestilence should and can be controlled and stayed.

by which it has been controlled through the efforts of the Health Department form as insurcitive lesson.

About the 1st of January, 1370, the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection became informed, through the increasing reports of cases from the medical profession and others, that smallpox was becoming again epidemic in its character. The Board of Health immediately increased the force of Assistant Health inspectors specially for the duty of OFFERING FREE VACCINATION to all persons needing that protection. This duty was continued until acarly every tenement house, public and parochial school had been visited, and the large number of about one hundred thousand persons had been vaccinated. This measure, in connection with the sanitary care of the cases as they occurred, had the effect of almost entirely suppressing the disease, so that during the months of September and October the number of reported cases reached the minimum, being as low as six per week.

During the year 1871 the number of cases known to have occurred in the city, by reports received at the Eureau of Sanitary inspection, in connection with the number of patients received at the Eureau of Sanitary inspection, in connection with the number of patients received at the Sinailpox Hospital from other sources than the city, was 3,084. The Omical record of these is as follows:—

DMISSION TO SMALLPOX HOSPITAL FOR YEAR 1871.

From city. 1,731

Quarantile direct. 235

Other places beyond city limits. 532 

Total..... 3,084 The total of deaths for the year as recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics was sos.

Therefore the percentage of deaths to all cases appears to be 25.10. The percentage of deaths to cases treated at Smallpox Rospital was 20.46, there having been 2,498 cases treated and 511 deaths occurring thereat.

That there was a much larger percentage of deaths occurring among those isolated and socreted at their own homes in the city is beyond question true, but as no accurate statistics of the actual number of cases

at their own homes can be obtained it becomes impossible to arrive at positive proportions.

From the fact that so large a number (101) were reported as dead at their own dwellings, without medical attention in many instances, it must be interest that the concealment in close rooms, without proper ventilation or medical treatment, could not but result in a large death rate.

The special methods of controlling and arresting the spread of this disease as employed by the Heatth Department of this city may be described under the joilowing heads:—

1—How information is received of its presence.

2—The means employed in rendering persons unsucceptible.

2—The means employed in rendering persons unsusceptible.

3—Isolation.

4—Means employed to destroy the poison.

First—How intermation is received of the presence of contagious disease. Sections 122 and 123 of the Sanitary Code require that such information be promptly forwarded to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. To facilitate prompt reports of such the Board of Health have caused a blank form to be prepared and furnished to the medical profession.

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Second—The means employed in rendering persons unsucceptible. As smallpox appears to be the only contagious disease that it is possible to control by preventive means, the Board, in the absence of compulsory law, has adopted the method of ordering free vaccination by HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

To every person who may be unprotected medical assistant health inspectors are appointed from time to time, as occasion requires, to perform this service. During the year 1871 over one hundred thousand persons were vaccinated by these means. As to the value of vaccination as a means of protection the almost unanimous opinion of the best informed members of the medical profession is that when carefully and successfully performed it is A POSITIVE PROTECTION to the individual, and our experience during the past year offers one of the strongest proofs of this truth—viz, in the fact that among all of those successfully vaccinated or revaccinated none have failten vicinms to this disease in any form, while numbers may be earnifuled to the fact of using only fress virus while in an active condition, being almost fault. With reference to this successful protection much may be attributed to the fact that the longer virus while in an active condition, being almost from arm to arm, our practice being to use the virus selected from healthy infants to use the virus selected from healthy infants supply of bovine lymph, and from the fact that the limited supply obtained at one time gave no better results as a prophylactic, we now rely upon humanized import actions are supplyed to the earn provided by the State for

State for A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, under the charge of the Health Department, for the cultivation of pure bovine or animal vaccine, and connected therewith practical instruction should be given as to the best methods for its application. The importance of having pure lymph and uniform methods for its introduction into the system cannot be overestimated. This operation, although comparatively simple, should form a part of the regular instruction of

tion, have no responsibility in medical treatment

tion, have no responsibility in medical treatment whatever.

THE DETAILS OF THE METHODS

as performed by the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection with reference to the prevention and spread of the disease are as follows:—Health inspectors are on detail duty at the office daily. The moment a case is reported an inspector visits it and reports through the diagnosis and the fact whether removal to not the diagnosis and the fact whether removal to not pital is necessary or not. If to be removed the ambulance is at once despatched and

A member of the vaccination corps is now sent to the house and vaccination corps is now sent to the house and vaccination performed upon all the inmates, and also every house upon the block, and the face of the opposite block is visited and vaccination offered to every inmate, informing them of the proximity of the disease. This rapidly secures, as far as possible, protection to those wan may have been exposed to the infection. This direct application of prevention seems to have had the effect of preventing any extended centres of infection from forming, and hence we find that the cases reported come from widely dispersed localities.

Fourth—Means embloyed to destroy the poison.—For this purpose various disinfectants are employed. A card of instructions for this purpose is prepared and left whin the attendants upon each case. So soon as the Bureau is informed of the removal of the petient from the sick room the work of funigation is performed by the corps designated for that duty, and it is done in the following manner:—

THE DOORS AND WINDOWS

being itghity closed, after the bedding and clothing has been suspended in some manner, so as to allow iree access of the fumes, from one to three pounds of sulphur are placed upon some metallic vessel, so as to avoid the danger of fire, a little alcohol poured over it, and then set on fire, the operator immediately leaving the room and closing the door signify, so us to prevent the escape of the fumes as far as possible. This is allowed to burn out a

destroyed the infection watch has been in the apartment.

CARBOLIC ACID AND SULPHUBOUS ACID seem to have the property of utterly destroying the germs of this particular poison, while chlorine, so much relied upon as a dismisciant heretotore, does not prove to have the same power. Experiments are being frequently made of the various substances for the purposes or disinfection, as circumstances vary, so that those most efficient and best adapted to the purpose may be used. When such facilities can be afforded dismiscition of apartments and clothing may daily be done by means of the spray atomizer, which inerally fills the atmosphere of the room with a fine cloud or disinfecting material, that may readily destroy whatever foating atoms of infectious matter may be present.

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,

City Sanitary Inspector.

After the reading of the report by the Secretary it was referred to the Financial Committee to report whether the lunds of the department will admit of

whether the tunds of the department will admit of having a number of copies printed for the use and Information of the public.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTER.

The following weekly reports from the various oureaus were then read and adopted:-

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending January 13,

following report for the week ending January 13, 1872:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,379 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows, viz.:—Two public buildings, 732 tenement nouses, 35 private dwellings, 30 other dwellings, 5 manufactories and workshops, 9 stores and warehouses, 40 stables, 62 slaughter houses, 44 ard-rendering establishments, 12 manure dumps, 2 porkpacking houses, 2 head cleaning establishments, 35 sunken and vacant lots, 41 wares pipes and drains, 135 privies and water closest, 10 streets, gutters and sidewalks, 7 dangerous stairways, 2 piggeres, 42 other nuisances and 59 visits to contagious diseases. The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 231. During the week 27 compilants have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that

the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that the disinfecting corps have visited 87 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and jumigated 80 houses, 80 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Forty-seven cases of small pox were removed to nospital by the ambulance corps. His report also shows that 60 sinks and cesspools have been cleansed and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits

OF THE BOARD,
and 225 toads of night soil removed from the city. Permits have been granted to 25 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. The vaccinating corps have visited 13,724 families and 5 lactories, and performed 7,230 vaccinations, of which 316 were primary and 6,314 secondary. There have been also 1,780 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 36 were found bruised and 15 badly bruised.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending January 6 and 15, 1872;—

produced I death and whooping cough, I4 being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Seven deaths were due to ergsipelas and 24 to diarrhous diseases. The mortality of pathisis pulmonalis decreased from 75 to 71, and that of the local respiratory affections from 83 to 69. The following were

that of the local respiratory affections from \$3 to 69. The following were

The Principal Meteorological features of the week, recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Mean reading of barometer, 30,096; maximum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum temperature, 14 degrees; mean temperature, 33.61 degrees, being 4 15 degrees integrating period during the past ten years; mean degree of humdity, 55.88.

The attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 50; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 18: number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaints, 34; number of order endorsed thereon, 165; number of such complaints by inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 165; number of such complaints examined and returned for additional statement, 18.

Langain Type of the Santfary Company of Palica

ent, 16. Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Company of Police, Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., selzed and confiscated as unit for human foods—Cattle, 3; sheep, 22; hogs, 26; veal 4; veal ("bob"), 129; geese, 200; rabbits, 360; beef ("cut"), 385 pounds; fish, 350 pounds.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter houses of the city as being in good sanitary condition, with the exception of those situated at No. 514 West Fortieth street (Font and rear), and owned by W. Murray and F. Fisher.

Frightful Condition of Affairs in the Smallpox Hospital.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As the officers of the Board of Health have no op ortunity of seeing and knowing the evils that exist in the Smallpox Hospital the perusal of your pages may enlighten them as well as an "ignorant Patient." The public noid the Board of Health responsible for the care of persons affected with contagions; but from the moment patients so

afflicted are removed from their homes and left at the "receiving room" at Believue Hospital the Board of Health ceases to exercise any further power over them. Patients may suffer every neglect, endure every torture, even die of want, yet the Board has no right to interfere. The law empowers the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to provide for the wants of all the inmates of the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, and to them does the Board of Health transfer the unfortunate victims of these diseases. Perhaps the present Legislature will remedy this defect in the legislation of the last one by giving the Board of Health control of the hospitals after the patients are placed in them, as well as the power to remove them from their homes (for the sake of protecting the community at large from the contagion), and sending them, as they now do, entirely out of the pace of numanity on Blackwell's Island. If any member of the present Legislature can read the statements of "An Old Cinzen," "A Powner Patient" and an "Ignorant Patient," which appeared in the Herald at various times, and finish them up with a giance at some of the facts which can be elicited from this one, without using his best efforts to effect a reform in the management of the Smalipox Hospital, he will certainly have a stonier heart than any legislator of the Roman era. The receiving from at Believine Hospital measures about twenty by twenty feet. Into this from eight to twenty patients are sometimes crowded from noon till night (without food) waiting for the boat to convey them to the hospital. The same boat is used, without being fumigated, to return the convalescent patients to their various destinations, as well as to curry the dead from the Smalipox and other hospitals to the Potter's field on Harr's Island. A small out of saif outh hangs from the upper deck of the boat enclosing the space where the patients are placed, and with the cold as to be entirely helpies. The dock is in such a frightful condition that it is impossible to land the patients without endangering their lives by drowning. The patients are requently dressed for their departure from the hospital some six hours before the boat arrives. While waiting they wander through the pestilential wards, hagering creft the boat arrives. While waiting they wander through the pestilential wards, hagering creft the boat arrives. While waiting they many reach the dock only to take the chair just vacated by some newly-arrived victim, and, when they finally reach the dock only of these diseases. Perhaps the present Legislature will remedy this defect in the legislation of the last

building, where the ventilation cannot be effected with salety to the patients' lives. The windows are so constructed that they fly open during a severe storm, derying all efforts to keep them closed; the glass is broken; the floors are deluged with water, and the patients so alarmed that their recovery is retarded if not rendered utterly impossible.

The returns of deaths show that a large per cent is the result of bronchits and pneumonia, contracted after the smallpox had apparently subsides.

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The matron was dismissed on the charge of "interference with the medical discipline of the hospital," which consisted in her "ordering beef tea for a male patient" (who was too sick to swallow anything eise, and "ordering a faxseed poultice applied to the chest of a child" (who was suffocating), both of whom afterward died. The steward has so many duties to perform that fully half of them must be neglected. The nurses are all "old island bummers," to whose tender mercies the "poor" patients may often look in vain for succor, unless the doctors are making their rounds, when they affect great assiduity and devotion to all the patients. The doctors live a distance of 200 feet from the hospital, and as their visits are generally at stated hours the nurses are always at their posts to receive orders (which they carry out or not, as they feel inclined), while the doctors cannot be expected to remain and see them executed. One nurse is compelled to take entire charge of all the female patients during the might. These often number many children and liniants in their ranks, eight or ten of whom may possibly be wildly delirious, and situated in different parts of the house; the children tearing the fesh from their hands and faces, and the tender infants wailing for the nourishment that none but a mother can give. Eight patients irrequently occupy one room, which may have but four beds in it, at the same time. The women detailed from the prison to do the dringery of the hospital sleep in a room with the beds so closely packed together that to go from one to the other it is necessary to walk upon them. These women are also obliged to ear their food in the laundry where the infected ciothing is washed, with the steam from the twisten of the steam from the two ortens fling the whole room like a thick tog and the stench from the clothes unbearable. Such strict country has been enf

Smallpox in Westchester Several cases of smallpox have occurred in Mor-ris nia, Westchester county, within the past few weeks, the disease having proved fatal in some five or six instances. During the present week a woor six instances. During the present week a woman named Emma L. Hammer succumbed to the
pestilential visitation, while her sister, living in the
same house on Union avenue, is at present prostrated with the same scourge. It is understood that
a number of persons in various portions of the village
named are at present suffering from the disease,
but no yellow flag or other ominous symbol is displayed to give nouce of its presence. In addition to
this latter some of the streets are in a shockingly
filthy condition, and the wonder is that the infection
has not assumed an epidemic form before this. The
town boasts a health officer, although it would be
difficult to define his usefulness at this juncture.

## OUR NEW JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Character of the Delegation-Their Ob. jects-The Indomnity Question-The Japanese in the United States.
[From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 17.]

In view of the approaching Japanese Embassy, which is expected to arrive in Washington about the 1st of February, we submit a few authentic particulars respecting the affairs of that people in this And first, as to the character of this diplomatic

delegation. The name of the leading Ambassador is Iwakura Tomonei, Vice President of the Japanese Ministry, and in reality the ruling spirit of his government. He is about fifty years of age, and is the oldest official now connected with the public affairs of Japan. He does not speak English, but in his native tongue is considered an impress, ve orator, celebrated for his strong common sonse, his rare patriolism and his indomitable will. He was credited with having done more than any other man to re-establish the government of the Mikado. Three of his sons have resided in this country as students for several years. The second ambassador is Kido Takasuke, member of the Council of State; the third, Okubo Tosnimient, Minister of Finance: the fourth, he Hirofumi, Assistant Minister of Public Works, who has been in this country before, where he has many friends, and fifth, Yamaguchi Nawoyoshi, Second Assistant Minister of Foreign Affaits.

These dignitaries will be accompanied by eight secretaries and thirty-one attachés, making in all an embassy of forty-four persons, to whom may be added Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul, of San Francisco. The Embassy will also be accompanied by a number of commissioners and many private gentlemen, who, with a retinue of servants, will swell the Japanese delegation to about one hundred persons.

After their mission to the United States has been oldest official now connected with the public affairs

servants, with swell the superiors delegated about one bundred persons.

After their mission to the United States has been completed the Embassy propose to visit England, France, Holland, and all the other treasy Powers, and intend to return to their country by the middle of summer.

laws of Japan conform to those of civilized mations; thirdly, to acquaint themselves with the customs of the Western nations, with a view of recommending the adoption of such as might be suitable for the people of Japan, and fourially, to request the treaty Powers to postpone the revision of the treaties until some time after their return to Japan. But paramount to all these objects will be that of increasing the friendly relations which now exist between Japan and all the nations of the West.

It is also understood that the Embassy will endeavor to have a final settlement of the indemnity question between the United States and Japan. By many of the best minds in this country the idea that the four Powers, so called, should have demanded an indemnity of \$3,000,000 from Japan, Iounded upon nothing out preposterous claims, has been pronounced simply disgraceful. But their real object was to obtain a firmer foothold in Japan, Indeed, they suggested that if the late Tycoon would open the port of simonoseki they would not demand any money; but that dignitary preferred to pay the money, and did pay the instalments regularly until he went out of power. Of the whole amount of the indemnity about one-half remains unpaid at the present time; and it is understood that the coming embassy will propose to all the parties interested that, in feu of paying the balance how due, the aikado will declare Simonoseki an open port, and thereby comply with the original wishes of the treaty Powers interested. It is further understood that it it is arrangement is concluded the whole of this \$1,500,000 to purposes of education in Japan.

understood that it this arrangement is concluded the government of Japan will appropriate the whole of this \$1,590,000 to purposes of education in Japan,

With regard to that part of the indemnity which has already been paid to the government of the United States we may mention the following interesting particulars:—The total amount is about seven hundred and lifty thousand doltars, and it has now been lying idle in the Department of State at Washington for about two years. The fact that our government does not know what to do with this money inclines us to the belief that it is held by a sort of tentre that is not deemed exactly in keeping with the modern idea of Christian civilization. At any rate, we are pleased to learn that the subject has attracted the attention of Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and that, in his official capacity, he has subject has attracted the attention of Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and that, in his official capacity, he has submitted a proposition to Congress, asking that body for its consent to let the indemnity fund be appropriated to the establishment of a great educational institution in the city of Jeddo, in Japan. His plan is most comprehensive, and includes the idea of giving instruction in all the departments of science and interature and the founding of a great national library. That the feelings of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mort, should be interested in this scheme is quite natural, and he has been assured of the friendly co-operation of the Secretary of State and many other men of induence in Washington. From all the data before us it is now certain that the Japanese government has determined to adopt to the fullest extent the civilizing policy of the Western nations, and that as far as the civil government is concerned the United States will be the model by which it will be sought to make Japan one of the most prosperous and happy nations of the earth.

With regard to the Japanese now residing in the United States we b

## A UPIOA MURDERESS.

Urica, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872. Milton H. Thompson, of this city, was this forenoon shot through the nose and cheek, and H. H. noon shot through the nose and cheek, and H. H. Hail, a coal dealer, of Ogdensburg, was shot in the heart and instantly killed by a woman giving the name of McCarty, from Albany. The woman McCarty got on the car somewhere near the head of Genesee street. Thompson, and Hail (who was a relative of Thompson, got on the car at Thompson's residence. Some words passed between Mrs. McCarty and Thompson, when the woman drew a revolver and shot at him. The ball bassed through Thompson's face and struck Hail in the heart. This latter jumped from his seat and fell dead on the bottom of the car. Thompson's would is not considered dangerous. The woman is undar acrest. LIFE IN LEIPSIC.

A Glauce of Life and Customs in the Old Saxon City.

Streets and Promenades—The Persons We Meet and the Customs They Observe—Droscha and Droschka Drivers-Labyrinths-Summer Enjoyments and Winter Sports-Lessons in Cooking and Practice of Patience.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 26, 1871. Generally Americans do not remain long in Leip-sic. They stay perhaps a day and a night; go to the theatre: drive to the old battle ground. which carcely any one can tell them where to find; look at the houses where Schumann lived and where Mendelssohn died; enter the old Thomas church, say, "How very queer!" and then leave Leipsid with a light conviction that there is not much to be seen. It may be easily perceived that such glimpses are superficial, and that in this city, as possibly in all other places in Europe, the hotel views of life the every-day haunts of the people.

is antique, quaint, mysterious. Leipsic is a problem to be studied, which will prove a source of or the artist. Some people exclaim, "Oh, Leipsic is so cheerful and clean!" They are, perhaps, here on a bright day. That Goethe should have called it a "little Paris" is a great wonderment to me; indeed, I have tried for seven months to see the force of the cheerful place exactly; on the contrary, one is some times oppressed with the duli, dead quietness, which seems rarely disturbed. It is seldom one nears the children sing in the streets, or the gan except at fair time, and it is only then and upon great helidays that the city seems lively. Yet there is continually a brisk, business-like motion in the main streets, and every day and every night one sees the immense work horses and wagons, that are almost deadly in their weighty ect; and the drivers carry always long whips, which they use as though "the crack of doom" were really at the end. One scarcely knows where to retreat, sometimes, in streets which are in many parts of the city so narrow that the pavement has no room for two. But they drive on, all the same,

THE DROSCHEA DRIVERS

do, with an imperturable gravity which has never a trace of auxiety. The word Droschka ought to be translated hack, but droschka can no more convey the meaning of a back than it can of an in Germany is sure to be strong, huge or rather ungainly. The seats in these droschkas are ever so high and suiff, and generally covered with red velvet, protected from dust by white tidies. Now, in the cold weather the drivers are wrapped in large fur coats, which have such immense that they resemble confortable bears. They are not less funny to American eyes than those who drive the sleighs from a round seat behind, as in a coupé. With their long cloaks nearly touching the snow, tney clear the road with whips which are long and sound like the report of a gun. CUSTOMS.

I see extremely heavy loads drawn by men and

boys, and have noticed several times a rosy-cheeked girl pusning behind some such cart-where the fellow evidently had too hard work, without ever looking back for a "thank you." Americans may come here in thousands; I doubt if they could ever affect the manners and customs, which seem as inresettingly fixed as the Rock of Gibraltar. In many respects Leipsic is not so cosmopolitan as many of the European cities. Why things are so unyielding one cannot easily decide. Whether the people are too arrogant and proud, or too cold and indifferent one cannot answer with certainty. But no place can be more delightful for a worker at books or music. Whoever wishes to live on top of the clouds and not be much bothered about eating or drinking or ever speaking to any body, can assuredly be happy here; with one provision, however—that he replies always to the "Schin guten morgen" of old women on the stairways, the sweet "Guten lag" of the children or the irlendiy "Adlen" which one hears invariably, upon leaving shopkeeper or irlead; every where except in the banks and the Post office. The cheeriness of that "Adlen" sonds one on his way sometimes with a rosy sun of content around the heart, and again its semi-growi reacts upon a pleasant mood like all other rebuffs which dampen blithe human nature. This sort of politeness is observable among the lowest classes, and, indeed, the only rudeness I have noticed has been among English and Americans, who don't trouble themselves to be polite without sufficient inducement.

Extending all around

THE OLD "STADT LEIFSIC"

Is a broad, finely adorned promenade, the favorite walking place and resulag place for all the smothterestingly fixed as the Rock of Gibraltar. In many

is a broad, finely adorned promenade, the favorite walking place and resting place for all the smothered nature which exists in the etages. In the summer time I was often vexed at heart because this promenade was so beautiful. There were exqustely arranged beds of flowers, charming seats near masses of taxinous likes, and shading the walks were aunifects of linden trees hanging full of the delictous blossoms which could not be bought in the market, and some of which, to my shame I confess, I regularly stole whenever a branch drooped low enough, to the absolute horror of my German Iriends; they are so honest I never saw a child even play with a leaf, although it is inherent in sumanity to wish most that which is denied. ent in sumanty to wish most that which is dealed. There are such extensive and beautifully kept lawns near the promenade; there are such picturesque avenues and such unstitled freedom and

ent in humanity to wish most that which is denied. There are such extensive and beautifully kept lawns near the promenade; there are such picture-sque avenues and such unstituted freedom and beauty that I was envious of it all whenever I turned my feet homeward over the dove-hanned bridge, which leads to a dingy court, and the worn stairs to my floor.

Living.

Of course, every one of the one hundred and seven thousand mashicants live or board in erages, and so far as I have been able to judge the best families generally occupy the third story; poor addeers and backelors and students must sometimes mount another flight, but in these curious old houses that does not make much difference; and in the more modern shaped buildings outside the Promenade that does not make much difference; and in the more modern shaped buildings outside the Promenade that does not make much difference; each in the more modern shaped buildings outside the Promenade or the Rosenthal to get it. Coming directly from New York these high pointed roots and these queer, black, old houses seemed exceedingly "architectural and inconvenient," Groping one's way up and down store stairs worn dangerously smooth with the tread of years made one think of dark stories; made one wish for a lantern; made one finally to bless wax matches, that, after ritialling their important mission, will light one up even four flights of stairs. After seriously getting used to little difficulties such as links, and gradually getting weaned from those indescribabily nice inxuries we have in America, I began to enjoy the quant beauty of the surrounding roots, which are filled with windows. In the old market place they are strikingly picturesque, for, besides the ancient court House, there are blocks of houses which are four and five hundred years old. They are gray, blackened with age, and solid as the hills.

The streets come together without particular order; the blocks are put up seemingly anywhere and everywhere, and the dark, mysterious "durchgangs" lead in all dir

ing guard over musty books, which I cannot believe will ever be sold. Then I pause near a refreshing picture—a restaurat, where, true as ille, I see a company of men around a table drinking beer, just as they did in the theatres and operas; they look so exactly the same that I expect to hear a drinking song, but go off with only "der Trujet" echoing in my ears. Curlous pictures in these durch gangs. Naturally

Leibsic is not solovely and enjoyable in winter as in summer, but very different. We do not go to the Rosenthal, which is the Central Park; nor hear the wondrous nightingaie's song; nor drink Lonemian beer under the old trees, hearing good musto, reading the papers and smoking in Charling Society. No, alas! The foses are all wrapped in straw, and the girls do not look half so pretty in the noods which they now wear, ited three or four ways around their heads, and fadies do not drink beer in the restaurants. Americans sneer at the German beer gardens. They only can appreciate them who live on a floor.

The gay world that ustally goes to the Rosenthal in summer must now be content with the diversions of the Promenade, and especially inat part back of the New Theatre called the "Schwanenteion." Where the beautiful fountain and majestic swans attracted crowns of nursery girls, bables and loungers in the lazy months there is now a Carnival of Skating.

A Carnival of Skating. There is nothing attylish or fantastic in dress, no striking costumes, no shouting or racing at such speed as threatens and importain sear. They sland so straight and glide along as gracefully and quietly as birds on the wing. While the band plays mendelisochals "Loreici" fathers yush

the things that look like ancient rocking chair packed full of bables, and nasband and wife sail siong, band in hand, as majestically as the exiled awans, while the crowd of people all around look or with surfugation and manual that the chiefest, whe was a continuous and the control of the chiefest, whe have independent sliding by of the skaling point of the control of the way in which we can no longer participate. But it seems grown people do cajoy some of the children's sports, for I have seen in the evening a man drawing his wife in one of ine big basket slenga, together with the younger members of the family. I gazed at him with reversace and admiration, for he was the first reality gallant and entirely generous man i had seen. The lord control of the family, in gazed at him with reversace and admiration, for he was the youngest boys. These small which is seen that youngest boys. The seen that youngest boys. These small which is seen that youngest boys. The seen that younges

this narrow sort of a Broadway—

STUDENTS,

who wear jaunty colored caps and who behave very
well in these days (there are now over two thousand
in the Un versity); counties pupils of the famous
Conservatory, who always carry portfolios or the
pasteboard-covered pieces from Kiems Library, and
always look as if they had practised all day or had
just been shivered into mortal right by the maiediotions of some barbarous professor. Twelve and
three in the atternoon are the fashionable hours for
walking in the Grimmatsche, but I am only cocasionally startled by the sight of a dainty bonnet or
a fashionable coatume, and always meet professional-looking men in long and vastly-becoming fur
coats, always jostled by the ceaseless current of
workingmen, pensant women and creamd hoys. As
the end of this street is the spacious

Augustus Flaces,
a fine, open square, entirely unbroken, except by
shade trees through the centre the lamprostic and

the end of this street is the spacious

AUGUSTUS FLACE.

a fine, open square, entirely unbroken, except by shade trees through the centre, the lampposts and on one side a covered well. This is said to give the best drinking water in the city, and long years ago peasant women used to sit on little stools all around the well and sell glasses of the water for a few pfenigs—hence the brown cover over it. The buildings around the Augustus place are all fine—the University, which well repays one for a visit; the Museum, in which are stored some interesting old paintings, and, besides stores and hotels, also the fine new theatre and the Post Office. I have seen most splendid operas in that theatre and many a comedy in the Post Office. I plead guilty to uarighteous inclination to swear in this building, although, in sober judgment, I am bound to assers that their proceedings are strictly nonorable and praiseworthy.

Praiseworthy.
THE VALUE OF PATIENCE. But if any person wishes to know the full meaning of patience let finit person undertake to send package to America, or, indeed, anywhere out of of patience let that person undertake to send a package to America, or, indeed, snywhere out of Leipsic; let that person go, towards the time for the mail to close, all anxiety for the package to go, and then count the times it is necessary to go and come before the bundle is "last enough." If done up is paper it must have linen; if sewed in all corners it must have sealing wax; if the with cord the ends must be fastened with whatever sealed the corners; the contents must be declared by a veritable merchant, and an envelope directed exactly, letter for letter, like the package, and sealed open with the same identical seal. If the bundle ever gets of that person may be thankful; and if, added to the feelings mentioned, there are not some theatrical and rampageous reproaches against the government, that person should again be thankful for a very Christian temper.

THE NEW THEATES is the great propular resort, of the calm and liberal minded Leipsicers. But to the pleasures of this charming place one must devote more than the closing words of a letter. Here, not only in the incomparable music of the Gewandhaus orchestre, but in the invariably fine singing and acting, one understands the meaning of what Bishop Hunungton terms "a clean dramatic art."

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Discussion on Course of Studies-The Com

mittee's Report Adopted.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction met yesterday afternoon in special ses Blon.

Communications were received from trustees of various wards in regard to teachers' absences, furnishing, &c. An invitation was received from the Grammar

School Principals' Association inviting the members of the Board to a lecture to be delivered January 18, at a quarter to four P. M., in Grammar School The Association of Primary School Teacher

called the attention of the Board to a memorial

lately presented, in which it was claimed that the

salaries of primary school principals should equal

the salaries of the principals of female grammar schools, on the ground that the duties of primary schools, on the ground that the duties of primary schools are as onerous as those of grammar schools, and that the former are not only a training place for pupils, but of poor teachers. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Hylaws.

A resolution being adopted that the regular course of business to be persone for the purpose of taking up the discussion of "Course of Sindles" so long kept in abeyance by certain members of the Board, Mr. Gross, the chairman of the Committee on Course of Studies, began the discussion.

Mr. Gnoss referred the Committee, agreeably to the wish of the Beard, examined into the course of studies and reported in July following. On motion of Commissioner Wood the consideration of the report was postponed to the second regular meeting in September. In the meantime Mr. Wood and Mr. Sands presented a second report. The consideration was again postponed until November.

Mr. Gross showed that the regular committee had consulted nearly thirty teachers, and that the rival committee had only consulted two. At the close of Mr. Gross 'remarks it was youd to accept the report of the Original committee.

Mr. Wood not being saturded with this the vote was reconsidered, and the Commissioners defended his side of the question, or, rather, pitched into Mr. Gross. The discussion on both sides consisted of small criticisms and was in a degree personal.

After reparks by Commissioner van Vorst and Mr. Sands the question was again put pefore the Board and the report of the committee proper, of which Mr. Gross is chairman, was adopted. The Board then acquourned. schools, on the ground that the duties of primary

POST OFFICE PRAUDS IN NEW JERSEY. The January term of this Court commenced

sterday. In the course of his charge Judge Nixon, alinding to the Post Office frauds, read that port. In of the statute that prescribes sheavy punishment for the offenders, and said:—"Every person in New Jer-sey connected with the Post Office Department of the United States, at places where money order office have been established, is amenable to the provisions for this section, and, it in your investigation you find that any one thus employed has violated the law in any of the particulars enumerated, it will become your duty to present each one by indictment to the cours.